

# Proof Conclusive, from Whig as well as Democratic sources, that John Kerr is for an open Convention!

We invite public attention to the following unquestionable facts, going to prove that John Kerr, the Scott candidate for Governor, is for an open, unrestricted Convention.

The Greensborough Patriot, a Whig paper, in its notice on the 10th July of the discussion in that place between Messrs. Reid and Kerr, says:

"Mr. Kerr most distinctly declared himself for a Convention called according to the provisions of the Constitution; but insisted that the vote of the majority would be secured by the constitutional mode, and that the Assembly to effect it—that this was the true republican doctrine."

The Mountain Banner of July 27, says:

"We have been told by a gentleman who resides in Marion that Mr. Kerr there said, as he said here, that if elected Governor he would recommend to the Legislature to pass a law submitting to the people whether they desire a Convention. Gov. Reid remarked that that was the first time he had heard of such a declaration, and enquired how it came that he had been first mentioned; to which Mr. Kerr replied that he had been requested by a political friend to say so."

The same paper, of the same date, in its notice of the discussion between Gov. Reid and Mr. Kerr in Rutherfordton, says:

"Mr. Kerr said that if elected he would recommend to the Legislature to pass a law for submitting to the people whether they wanted a Convention; and if a majority of them voted for a Convention he said the Legislature was bound to call one."

In addition to this, we now repeat what we stated in our last, that Gov. Kerr declared in Rutherfordton that if elected Governor he would recommend the taking of the popular vote on Convention or no Convention; that if a majority voted in favor of calling a Convention, he should recommend the calling of a Convention; and that if the General Assembly should refuse to obey the voice of a majority, he would tell the members they usurped sovereignty and violated popular rights.

At Greensborough Mr. Kerr declared, as we have already proved by Wilson S. Hill and others, that "whoever in the Legislature should vote against a bill for a Convention, after a majority of the people of the State had voted therefor, was an aristocrat, and no republican." And we have, also, the testimony of Mr. Gilmer and his co-signers, Whigs, to the fact that Mr. Kerr declared himself in Greensborough, "for a Convention called according to the provisions of the Constitution, the people being first consulted on the question at the polls"—that is, a two-thirds vote of the Assembly as the result of the action or vote of a bare majority. The certificate of Mr. Gilmer and others, here referred to, may be found in the Raleigh Register of the 21st July.

But in addition to these proofs, already conclusive and overwhelming, we have other and further proofs, which we take from the Raleigh Register of the 28th July, the organ of the Whig leaders of the State. A Correspondent of that paper, writing from Rutherfordton under date July 20, says:

"He [Mr. Kerr] was in favor of submitting it to the people to say whether they were satisfied with it [the Constitution] or not; and when submitted to them, he would vote for a Convention."

Again, another Correspondent of that paper, writing from Marion, McDowell, under date July 16, says Mr. Kerr spoke as follows there on the subject of a Convention:

"He said he had no objection to the extension of the privilege of voting for a Senator, to all those who desire the privilege of voting for a Commoner, but he did object to the mode of amendment proposed, viz: Legislative enactment—that his opinion is, that all amendments to the Constitution should be made by a Convention—that in the present state of things in North Carolina, when different and various propositions to amend the Constitution appear to be made by large and highly respectable portions of our citizens, it is a duty of the Legislature to pass a law and submit the question directly to the people to vote for a Convention or no Convention; and if a majority of the State want a Convention, that it then becomes the moral and political duty of the Legislature to call a Convention in the constitutional mode—that if elected Governor, he shall call the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and recommend the passage of a law to submit the question to the people, and that he should vote for a Convention."

The foregoing extracts, we repeat, may be found in the Raleigh Register of 28th July, 1852.

We have now proved, first, from the Greensborough Patriot, a Whig paper, that Mr. Kerr "distinctly declared himself for a Convention" in that place; we have proved, secondly, from the Mountain Banner, a Democratic paper, that Mr. Kerr came out for a Convention both at Marion and Rutherfordton, and said, if elected Governor, he would advise the Legislature to take the necessary steps to call one, provided a majority of the people should vote for it; we have proved, thirdly, by Wilson S. Hill and others, that Mr. Kerr said, in Greensborough, that if a majority of the people should vote for a Convention, that member of the Assembly, no matter from what County he might come, who should vote against it, would be "an aristocrat, and no republican"; we have proved, fourthly, by Mr. Gilmer and others, Whigs, that Mr. Kerr declared himself in Greensborough "for a Convention"; we have proved, fifthly, by the Raleigh Register of July 28th, that Mr. Kerr said, in Rutherfordton, "he would vote for a Convention"; and we have proved, sixthly, and lastly, by the same paper of the same date, that Mr. Kerr said, in Marion, it was "the duty of the Legislature to pass a law and submit the question directly to the people to vote for a Convention or no Convention"—that if a majority should vote for it, it would then become "the moral and political duty of the Legislature" to call it—that if elected Governor, he should call the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and recommend the passage of a law to submit the question to the people—and that, as one of the people, "he should vote for a Convention."

The Whig papers in the East have been denying that Mr. Kerr is for a Convention. What will they say now? The Newbernian, a Whig paper, of the 8th June, said:

"We see that the Rep. & Pat. states that Mr. Kerr is the advocate of an open, unrestricted Convention! Where did the Rep. & Pat. learn this? We know, FOR WE HEARD IT, that in his speech in New-Berne on the 28th ult. Mr. Kerr said, in express terms, that HE DID NOT ADVOCATE A CONVENTION. Is it likely that in Elizabeth City, where such a stand would have done him more injury than here, that he should have advocated an open Convention, and declared within a week or less here, that he DID NOT advocate a Convention of any kind?"

What must be thought of such a man? Can any portion of the State trust him?

What will the people of Anson, Wake, New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Craven, Wayne, Greene, Lenoir, Granville, Bertie, Franklin, Nash, Edgecombe, Wares, Onslow, Person, Chatham, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Gates, Chowan, Halifax, Martin, Beaufort, Hyde, Pitt, Washington, Northampton, and Johnston say to these things? Are you, fellow-citizens, for an open Convention, to be called on the Federal basis—a basis on which the West already has the power by eight or ten majority? Are you for a Convention, to be assembled for the purpose and with the view of changing the present Senatorial basis of pure taxation to a "mixed" basis? Are you ready, merely for the sake of party, to sanction these things? Do you stand prepared to endorse Mr. Kerr's "moral power" doctrine? We beg leave to repeat what we said in our last on this question: Mr. Kerr holds that the majority vote will devolve upon the Assembly a great moral and political obligation which that body ought not to disregard. This is a question, fellow-citizens, neither of morals nor of politics, but of CONSTITUTIONAL LAW; and what can "moral obligations" have to do with it? Are we to have the "higher law" thus early in North Carolina? Are we to be told, when discussing a grave question of Constitutional law, that we are "morally" bound to do so and so, in opposition to the plain letter of the Constitution? Fellow-citizens, beware! Yield this point now—listen, if you will, and be deceived and misled by this cant about "moral obligations," and there is no telling what the next step may be! If this "moral" power majority doctrine of Mr. Kerr can change your Constitution in one respect, IT CAN IN ANOTHER! Beware! Beware! It is the slight trickle of water, not broader than one's finger, over the levee, which marks the beginning of the vast sluice that overwhelms and destroys every thing in its course. Beware!

Again: Free Suffrage will injure no existing interest. It is not a sectional but a general question. It does not touch, nor can it be made, under any circumstances, to touch the basis. It is a question of Suffrage, and not of political power as between sections or communities. If adopted, the Counties above-named will have just the same number of Senators thereafter as they have now; and the only difference will be, that all citizens who pay taxes will vote for Senators. Who can object to that? Your Senate is based on taxation of all kinds, and it is therefore but just and right that all persons taxed should be allowed to vote for Senators. This is what Gov. Reid proposes, and he is in favor of carrying out this amendment, according to the Constitution. He is for the Free Suffrage bill passed at the last session of the Legislature. If that bill should receive a two-thirds vote at the next session, it will be at once put before the people, be approved by them, and become a portion of the State Constitution; but if Gov. Reid should be defeated in August, and this bill should fail to pass the next Legislature, what will be the probable result? Will the fifty thousand non-landholders of the State wait four years longer? Fellow-citizens, we call upon you as reading and reflecting men, to think seriously of these things, and to beware!

Every vote for DAVID S. REID will be a vote for Free Suffrage and against a Convention; and every vote for John Kerr will be a vote for a Convention and against Free Suffrage. Keep that before the people, and let every body hear it at the polls, on the day of election.

We challenge the Whig Editors and orators, who are in the habit of denouncing our statements as "looseflood falsehoods," to deny, dispute, or controvert a single fact above set forth. We have proved every thing we have asserted by Whig authority; and we again point the public to the Raleigh Register (the Whig organ) of the 28th of July, as containing proof conclusive that JOHN KERR IS IN FAVOR OF AN OPEN AND UNRESTRICTED CONVENTION.

## BARBECUE!

The Democrats of Raleigh and vicinity will give a large Barbecue at the Baptist Grove, in Raleigh, on Wednesday the 4th, the day before the election. Able and interesting Speeches may be expected. Every one, Whig as well as Democrat, is invited to be present.

The Hon. JAMES C. DOBBIN has been invited, and it is hoped he will have it in his power to attend.

Come, one and all!

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION. Under the act of Congress, which was finally passed last week, the whole number of Representatives will be two hundred and thirty-four, distributed as follows: Maine 6, New Hampshire 3, Vermont 3, Massachusetts 11, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 4, New York 33, New Jersey 5, Pennsylvania 25, Delaware 1, Maryland 6, Ohio 21, South Carolina 6, Georgia 8, Florida 1, Alabama 7, Mississippi 5, Louisiana 4, Virginia 13, North Carolina 8, Tennessee 10, Kentucky 10, Missouri 7, Arkansas 2, Indiana 11, Illinois 9, Michigan 4, Wisconsin 3, Iowa 2, Texas 2, California 2. Total 234. The whole number of Presidential electors—adding 62 Senators—will therefore be 296, making 149 necessary for a choice.

PREDICTION OF MR. WEBSTER. The Concord (N. H.) Patriot states, that during the recent visit of Mr. Webster to his farm at Franklin, a lady, a relative, remarked to him, "Well, Mr. Webster, I was really in hopes that some time I should see a live President of the United States." "You will yet, madam," was the instant reply from Mr. Webster, "if you and Gen. Pierce live until next March." We have the above from the lips of the husband of the lady, who was himself present.

We see that Scott and Graham Clubs are being formed all over the country. Push along the ball, boys! We hope to hear that one is established in every county in the State. What are our friends in Oxford—in Warren—in Halifax and Smithfield doing, that they do not establish Clubs, and "circulate the documents?" Raleigh Register.

We don't know what they are doing in the other places named, but just about here most of them are in a quandary, we think. They held a ratification meeting here twenty-one strong, when news of the nomination reached them; won't that suffice? Come boys, the Register seems to be getting uneasy about you. Can't you sorter stir up a little?

Warrenton News.

## Gov. Reid—the Market Charge.

The plain and unostentatious people of the mountains, it seems, have heard of the charge preferred against Gov. Reid by the Raleigh Register, of going occasionally to the Raleigh market. The charge "touches the quick" up there, as it must do among all who are not too proud to attend to their own business. The last Mountain Banner contains the following notice of this charge:

"GOVERNOR REID. Governor Reid has been honored with the confidence of the people of the State. He has identified his name and his administration with a great measure of popular freedom; and has succeeded in giving to that measure a shape and direction for practical usefulness. He has ably and faithfully performed his high duties, every one of them, as chief Executive of the State, and, without prejudices or partiality, looked steadily to the advancement and prosperity of our people. These recommendations, at least, he assuredly possesses, and now stands before his fellow-citizens for re-election. And in what particular of his administration has he been found deficient? In what has his most violent opponent made objection? Why should he be turned out, and another, untried, substituted in his place? It will hardly be believed—but such is the fact—that when subjected to the most rigid and uncharitable scrutiny by the Kerr organ at Raleigh, and the Whig Clique there, his entire administration is found to be obnoxious to but one single charge, and that charge is (Hear it! O shade of Ben Franklin!) that he was actually seen one morning in the market place in Raleigh, and to have carried thence, down Fayetteville street, some article which he had purchased for his family dinner! The editor of the Register was watching him, and seeing him, he called out to him, 'You are a public journalist and friend of "gentility," to expose to the world so shameful a proof of his Excellency's want of "dignity." And this is the great fault of his administration; if any other be alleged, it has escaped our memory.'"

And he came to this in old North Carolina, that a free citizen cannot walk in the market place of the town of Raleigh, with an article purchased at the market, and incur the ridicule and disapprobation of Mr. Kerr's organ? It is pledged on behalf of Mr. Kerr, that if he is made Governor, he will be above such low and discreditable conduct! That he will always send a servant to market, and never bring back among the plain and honest yeomanry of Wake and the adjoining counties? Is this whiggery or not? If it be, let the people answer if it is republicanism, and whether this great sin against the "decency" virtues of the whig organ, is sufficient to displace an honest and faithful public officer."

And this charge, as it is remembered, comes from the peculiar archives of log cabins in 1840—from those who, as they themselves said, "stepped to conquer" in that memorable campaign!

The last Petersburg Democrat contains the following very good thing in relation to Truman Smith and the Peterson affair:

"An individual in the State of North Carolina recently attempted the impossible feat of cheating the Hon. Truman Smith, chairman of the National Whig Committee for the diffusion of electing a President. The attempt was very discreditable, but not more discreditable than stupid. This Truman Smith is the most sagacious and cunning of party managers. He is a perfect adept in all the tricks of political sleight-of-hand. He was the ing manager in general in the campaign of 1848, and to his extraordinary genius in the art of popular delusion, as much as to any thing else, the election of Gen. Taylor is attributable. As well attempt to baffle a Mithen in diplomacy, or unravel the mystery of the wonderful manipulations of "that unrivaled magician," Macmillan, as to lead the Hon. Truman Smith into the snare of a black swan of nature, commonly called buzzards, snuff the fragrance of some fresh decayed carcass."

But is not the sublime of hypocrisy in the Whig party to affect such horror at a solitary instance of fraud perpetrated for political purposes? The Whig party is an organized cheat, and it lies upon principle. It will not more than K. declared that he lived in the most degraded slave county in the State except one, and that he (Mr. K.) was identified in interest with the people of the East! But to-day, in the West, he says he is for a Convention, and when you get a Convention you can get what you want!

Gov. Reid, for himself, he did not profess a peculiar dislike for each portion of the State it might happen he was addressing. He expressed his principles and left the people to draw their conclusions. He trusted those principles were liberal enough to embrace the true interests of the whole State. He knew his own heart he did not desire to promote the selfish interests of any section of another. He desired the prosperity and happiness of the people of the whole State."

## SINGULAR FACTS IN POLITICS AND THE PRESS.

The bearings of the daily journalism of this metropolis, on the Presidential question of the present day, are very singular and curious.

In 1848, when Gen. Taylor was the whig candidate, and Gen. Cass the democratic candidate, nearly the whole daily journalism of this city—embracing an aggregate circulation of one hundred and twenty-five thousand copies of sheet per day, or less, in favor of Gen. Taylor's election. There was only one solitary journal of any importance, that supported the nomination of Gen. Cass, and that was the Tammany organ of that day, which probably had a circulation of four, five or six thousand.

Now, as we look at the position of the newspapers of this city at this time, on the same question, the tendencies and tone of New York journalism in 1852 are exactly the reverse of those which it manifested in 1848. There are only two papers of any circulation decidedly in favor of Gen. Scott, and one or two others rather coldly submitting to his nomination. The whole of the other portion of the press, of all parties, is opposed to his triumph, and working with more or less vigor for the success of General Pierce, the democratic candidate. The aggregate circulation of the daily journals of this city is now nearly a hundred and forty thousand sheets per day; and of this number there are one hundred and thirty papers, day openly or quietly opposed to Gen. Scott's election and triumph.

These are singular and unquestionable facts; and we challenge the denial of their main accuracy, from any quarter. But how comes the newspaper press of this metropolis to be so entirely reversed from that which it was in 1848? The fact arises from the belief that the great commercial interests of the Empire City, and of this republic, are more safe in the hands of Gen. Pierce, and a democratic administration, than if placed under the influence of General Scott, connected with William H. Seward, and the tendencies of his administration to the South.

It is objected, however, that the Van Buren interest—equally free soil, and hostile to the South—is in favor of Gen. Pierce; but we must remember that the free soil tendencies of Martin Van Buren, and his partisans were not inherent, but adopted merely "for the nonce" to defeat Gen. Cass, and to prevent a personal feeling towards him. The Van Buren interest of this city has always been in favor of the general commercial and administrative policy of the democratic party, originating in southern politicians. But the case is very different with William H. Seward, who started as a politician on the humbug of anti-slavery, and by the aid of his aristocratic, and radical republicans of the worst type, and of the most destructive principles and tendencies. These are the settled characteristics of the present campaign. Who can impugn their accuracy? N. Y. Herald.

## A QUESTION ANSWERED.

The Galena Jeffersonian, in reply to the Chicago Journal, which desired to know who Colonel King is, thus enlightens its whig perceptions:

"The documents prove that he is the present acting Vice President. If Mr. Fillmore dies, he will be the President."

And he was made acting Vice President by the unanimous vote of the Senate. Such whigs as Davis, of Massachusetts, Clay, Badger, Mangum, &c., voted for him. Now, we only propose to place him for the next four years where every United States Senator voted to place him."

## ANOTHER NORTH CAROLINA DIAMOND.

We saw a day or two ago a diamond of the first water weighing four grains, found by Mr. J. W. Atwood of McDowell county, whilst working a gold mine about five and a half miles west of Charlotte.—Charlotte Whig.

## The Violation at Marion.

We are indebted, says the Mountain Banner, to a friend for the following items concerning the discussion at Marion the 16th instant:

"Gov. Reid said that he had been somewhat surprised to hear his competitor declare that the people of the West had not had their share of the public offices. Mr. Kerr, said Gov. R., has just declared to you, 'Whoever the Western men agree upon among themselves for United States Senator, or any thing else, I am for him.' 'If there be a people I have more respect for than others, it is the people of the West.'"

Gov. R. remarked that it was unusual for candidates for Governor to be declaring their preference for U. S. Senators; but that Mr. K. had thought proper to do so at the present occasion. He said that he would endeavor to show that Mr. K. was not so peculiarly Western in his practice as he would appear to have the people believe. It was known that Mr. Clingman was the only gentleman in this part of the State whose name had been lately mentioned in connection with the election of U. S. Senator. It was known that at the last election of a Senator, Mr. Clingman, a Western Whig, was a candidate, and received the support of a few Western Whigs, and the vote of a large portion of the Democrats in the Legislature. Mr. K. and his Whig friends were not for Mr. C., the Western man, but for George E. Seward, the (Gov. R.) presumed that when a Western man was started again, the result would be found the same, at least so far as Mr. K.'s influence or preference could control it. He thought Mr. K.'s peculiar love for the West inopportune. The people of the West know what they want, and if Mr. K. thought a Western man ought to be elected to the U. S. Senate, the East was the place he ought to have told it, for you would have had more respect for his candor if he had told it there. He did not tell it there, but tells it here.

Gov. R. said it seemed that Mr. K. was always seized with a peculiar love for the people of the section where he happened to be at the time. In the East he was on the Platform of the Whig Convention on the subject of Constitutional reform, and was against changing the basis of representation, and would lose his right arm before he would see it done. He was for a Convention if the people wanted it, and upon being interrogated by (Gov. R.) said he would support the present vote for it at the polls. In the West Mr. K. still says he stands upon the resolution of the Whig Convention and where he did in the East—that he is "for a Convention," and although he is "personally against a change of the basis," yet, "when you get a Convention you can carry it." This Gov. R. said with emphasis and with a significant wink, as though he is paying the way for you to get what he declared himself so much opposed to in the East. Gov. R. said he was against a change of the basis, and this was known throughout the length and breadth of the State, and had been for length and breadth of the State, and for amending the Constitution by the Legislative mode, because it was a Constitutional, a safe, and a cheap mode. If the people relied upon a Convention to give them Free Suffrage, they would not get it at all, for the majority would vote against calling a Convention. The leaders of the Whig party would say that majority vote decided against Free Suffrage, or any amendment to the Constitution whatever. Then the people would see the snare that had been laid for them!

Gov. Reid said that in the East, speaking about amendments to the Constitution, a change of the basis, that Mr. K. declared he lived "in the strongest slave county in the State except one, and that he (Mr. K.) was identified in interest with the people of the East! But to-day, in the West, he says he is for a Convention, and when you get a Convention you can get what you want!"

Gov. Reid, for himself, he did not profess a peculiar dislike for each portion of the State it might happen he was addressing. He expressed his principles and left the people to draw their conclusions. He trusted those principles were liberal enough to embrace the true interests of the whole State. He knew his own heart he did not desire to promote the selfish interests of any section of another. He desired the prosperity and happiness of the people of the whole State."

## Memorial to the President on the Fishing Question.

Boston, Friday, July 23.

A Memorial addressed to President Fillmore is being numerous and influentially signed here. It represents that 3,100 vessels and 30,000 seamen are now engaged in the fishing industry on the coast of New England, and that the people of New England and their fathers have enjoyed free right to fish in the now proscribed waters; and that the enforcement of the new construction put upon the treaty of 1818 will ruin many families in New England; therefore, the memorialists pray the President to send a naval force to the Fisheries, and to use such force as may be necessary to protect the Fishermen in their lawful occupation.

## Indian Massacre—Murder of Capt. R. B. Marcy and Eighty Men.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26. Dates have been received here from Fort Smith, Arkansas, bringing the painful intelligence that four of two thousand Comanche Indians had met and murdered Capt. R. B. Marcy (son of ex-Governor Marcy, of New York), and his entire command, consisting of eighty men. The battle lasted two days, but, finally, the brave captain and his slender force were compelled to yield to the superior numbers of the foe. The Indians are reported to be gathering in large numbers near the Fort.

## Congress of the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 26. The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House, the Michigan Rail Road Bill was postponed, as was also the Bill declaring the Wheeling Bridge a lawful structure—the latter until Monday week. The bill having for its object the protection of New Mexico, California, &c., was then taken up for consideration.

After being considered at length, the bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The House then went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. (Mr. Olds in the Chair), and the committee were addressed in five-minute speeches by many members. (Mr. McMullen, of Virginia among them), after which the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

## Great Democratic Mass Meeting.

NEWARK, N. Y., July 26. A great democratic mass meeting was held at Newark, N. J., on August 26, preceding, assisted by 30 vice presidents and 14 secretaries. From 25,000 to 30,000 persons were present, and much enthusiasm prevailed. Among the speakers were Horatio Seymour, Hon. John A. Dix, John Van Buren, and Hon. S. A. Douglas.

## Condition of the Markets.

NEW YORK, July 27th, 6 P. M. Cotton.—The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to 1,600 bales, but the market was unchanged in every respect. Flour—sales of 11,500 bbls at 3 3/4¢ a bushel for State; Southern unchanged. Wheat—sales of 8,500 bushels at 98 cents for Southern red, and \$1 04 for white—Corn—sales of 20,000 bushels at 65¢ for mixed and 64¢ for yellow. Pork—sales of 200 bbls at 19¢ a lb. Beef—sales of 300 bbls at 11¢ a lb. Lard—sales of 400 kegs and bbls at 11¢ in kegs, and 10¢ in bbls. Sugar—sales of 50 hds Havana at 6¢ a lb. Coffee—sales of 500 bags Rio at 24¢ a lb. Oil—sales of 3,250 gallons Lined at 62¢ a gal. Whisky—sales of 300 bbls Ohio at 81¢.

## PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23.

In this city yesterday 200 gallons of liquor were seized, having been smuggled into the State contrary to the liquor law.

## To the People of Wake County.

Let me warn you, people of Wake County, and especially Democrats, to refrain from voting for Whigs. In voting for such characters you will be found voting indirectly if not directly for Scott, the Seward candidate for President.

Some few of the Democrats say they do not like to vote for Saunders, on account of his being for Rail Roads; but what can such Democrats gain by voting for Rogers? It is not too far from the fact that Rogers is a Whig, and Saunders has grown grey in the Republican cause. Did you ever know the Whigs to desert their candidates on such grounds?

To vote for Whigs in this election is to vote for Scott—it is to vote for a Whig United States Senator—it is to vote against Reid, the present good and honest Governor—it is to vote against Free Suffrage, and injure Democracy, in all probability most seriously.

Stand by your chosen men, Democrats of Wake, and all will be well.

A DEMOCRAT.

July 28, 1852.

## [From the National Intelligencer.]

\$10,000 to \$8,000 on Pierce!

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1852.

Upon my arrival here this evening, I find in your paper a challenge offering to bet \$10,000 that Gen. Scott will be the next President over Gen. Franklin Pierce. In reply to that challenge, I have only to say that I do not believe the person offering the bet to be found; and, to put the matter to rest, I will bet \$10,000 to \$8,000 that Gen. Pierce, if living, will be the next President of the United States.

EDW. H. PENDLETON.

N. B. The whole or any portion of the money I will put up at one hour's notice. E. H. P.

## Reception of Mr. Webster at Marshfield—Important Speech.

Boston, July 25. The reception of Mr. Webster at Marshfield, yesterday, was a grand affair. He arrived at Kingston, in the cars, at 4 o'clock, accompanied by Chas. Lannan, his private Secretary, and was greeted by the people with the warmest of citizens. He was received at the depot by a committee deputed to accompany him to Marshfield.

Business was suspended along the route, and the roads were crowded with men, women and children. Arriving at Marshfield, the procession entered Mr. Webster's grounds, and halted in front of a rostrum erected on a hill, around which an immense number of his friends and neighbors had congregated.

The Hon. Seth S. Sprague delivered an address of welcome, to which Mr. Webster responded in feeling terms. He said he had not looked for such a testimonial of regard and respect as a welcome home. His heart was deeply touched, not by the brilliant display around him, but by the fact that the community among whom he had so long dwelt, who knew him so well, should have manifested such unbounded esteem. After proceeding further in this strain he alluded to his position. Mr. Sprague, he said, had been pleased to refer to recent occurrences, upon which he did not deem it fit for him to say anything, as the time had not yet come. Whatever he had good or valuable in him, he would hold in his own keeping, and not trust it to the waywardness of others.

He then alluded to the fishery question, and said it would not become him to say much on that point, until he spoke officially; but he would assure them the administration would not neglect the matter under any circumstances. "The fishermen," he continued, "shall be protected in their rights at all hazards. Why they need it, most potent consequences were involved—the fisheries were the nurseries of a navy, from which the most glorious triumphs had sprung. Their sudden interruption by England cannot be justified by any principle or consideration whatever. It was wholly unjustifiable. The treaty of 1818 was made with the crown of England, and was grossly captured and adjudicated upon, the crown is unsoundable. We now who to the United States will never permit their rights to be adjudicated by petty provinces, nor allow our vessels to be seized by petty officers, and condemned by municipal courts of Quebec and Newfoundland. No! no! NO!!!!" He then branched off upon other topics, and the ceremonies closed and the meeting adjourned.

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WASHINGTON, July 26. The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House, the Michigan Rail Road Bill was postponed, as was also the Bill declaring the Wheeling Bridge a lawful structure—the latter until Monday week. The bill having for its object the protection of New Mexico, California, &c., was then taken up for consideration.

After being considered at length, the bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The House then went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. (Mr. Olds in the Chair), and the committee were addressed in five-minute speeches by many members. (Mr. McMullen, of Virginia among them), after which the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

## Great Democratic Mass Meeting.

NEWARK, N. Y., July 26. A great democratic mass meeting was held at Newark, N. J., on August 26, preceding, assisted by 30 vice presidents and 14 secretaries. From 25,000 to 30,000 persons were present, and much enthusiasm prevailed. Among the speakers were Horatio Seymour, Hon. John A. Dix, John Van Buren, and Hon. S. A. Douglas.

## Condition of the Markets.

NEW YORK, July 27th, 6 P. M. Cotton.—The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to 1,600 bales, but the market was unchanged in every respect. Flour—sales of 11,500 bbls at 3 3/4¢ a bushel for State; Southern unchanged. Wheat—sales of 8,500 bushels at 98 cents for Southern red, and \$1 04 for white—Corn—sales of 20,000 bushels at 65¢ for mixed and 64¢ for yellow. Pork—sales of 200 bbls at 19¢ a lb. Beef—sales of 300 bbls at 11¢ a lb. Lard—sales of 400 kegs and bbls at 11¢ in kegs, and 10¢ in bbls. Sugar—sales of 50 hds Havana at 6¢ a lb. Coffee—sales of 500 bags Rio at 24¢ a lb. Oil—sales of 3,250 gallons Lined at 62¢ a gal. Whisky—sales of 300 bbls Ohio at 81¢.

## PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23.